## Hawaiian Gazette

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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER Office in Fire-proof Buildings on Quoen Street, Hensituin, H. L.

H. MACPARLANE. CHAS, N. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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[41] Will buy and sell second-hand Farniture. [1yb

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GEORGE G. HOWE, Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Naile, Paints, etc., 26] at his old stand on the Esplanade. [174

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Honolulu, Oabez, H. L.

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## HAWAIIA



## GAZETT

VOL. V--NO. 3.3

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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> PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1869 ties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

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CHOICE SUGAR FROM KAALARA AND LAIR PLANTA-TIONS, now coming in and for sale by THEO. H. DAVIES, 51-2m] Agent. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

A Voyage to the Fillis. NUMBER FIR.

Written for the Spette. Among the many very engular custon among these singular people, the strangest was that known in their lawunge as ressu We will attend to the sale of Sugar and all kinds of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and forbut I will endeavor to explain and illus

trate its meaning. While we were at Mbau, (splendid, large double cance, which had jut been launch ed, and at the launching of which a num ber of slaves had been sacrificed-they literally made the ways slippey with human gore-was lying moored near the shore Her dimensions were almost ark-like. stood in her hold, and could just reach the gunwale with my hand. Ste had been three years in building, and skilled carpenters had come all the way from Tonga to supervise and assist in her construction She was justly the pride of Thakomban The day before we left Mbau, Fhillips, the brother of the king of Rewa, grived in single canoe, with about thirty of his fol-" 1-194 lowers, and quietly, in a very business-like nanner, proceeded on board the big canoe as she laid at anchor, and hoisting the immense three-cornered mat sail, vent back to Rewa with his prize. One would naturally think that this was an act of war or piracy, but it was not. Phillips was simply exercising the privileges of vanu. He was related, on his mother's side to the SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, king of Mban, and according to Filli cus tom, whatever he could find in Mbas tha he took a fancy to, he had a perfect right to appropriate. It is related of him, that on one previous occasion, when he was ac tually at war with Mbau, and had beseiged the town, he got out of powder, and order the beleagured place, demanding a keg of powder, of which he knew the king had a good supply. So powerful was the influence of the casa custom, that the powder was at once sent, and Phillips again opened fire upon those who had supplied him with ammunition. In the case of his taking the canoe, above mentioned, it was done in broad day, and in plain sight of the chiefs and people of Mban, but no one interfered, but seemed to take it as a mat-

After leaving Mban, we anchored for a day and a night off the small island of Mbiwa, lying near the coast of Viti Leva The chief was a grey-bearded old man, named Misomalua, who was a zealous and apparently sincere convert to Method-The Ray, Mr. Hunt, one of the Wesleynn missionaries, was stationed here. and had succeeded in making quite a num ber of, at least, nominal converts. Here also, was the printing press, from which the Gospols St. John I think. I spen the night on shore, and while Capt. Wallis slept at the missionary's house, I found supper and a mat with the kind old chief. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, After supper, Misomalua called in his retainers, and a regular, old-fashioned Methodist prayer-meeting ensued. One of the younger men read a chapter of the New Testament, then a hymn was sung, to the tone of "Old Handred," and the voices were quite musical-and then, all kneeling, the venerable chief made a long prayer, which, although I could not understand, appeared to be fervent. It sounded strange to me, to hear these naked and long-bearded savages groaning and amen-ing in the real Methodist style, with now and then, an einculation of "Io, Saka"-" Yes, Lord!" It was a novel scene to me, and in wide contrast with other scenes that I afterwards witnessed among these islands.

The nephew of the old chief was young man of about twenty-five years, the only name for whom, both among the natives and foreigners, was "France." It seems that several years before, a French trading brig had visited the islands and been cut off, and the crew massacred by the Mbiwa people. The first blow was struck by the nephew of Misomalus and by the orders of the latter. He got the captain to look shoreward for an approaching bont, and then with one blow of a war-club from behind, cleft his skull. In session of the natives—the crew being all knocked in the head. The brig was then run ashore and stripped. This circum stance gave France his name, which, ever afterwards, stuck to him. When I first COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI- made his acquaintance, he was the mildestmannered savage I ever saw, and had so far become a convert to Methodism, that he had parted with all his wives but one. He often afterwards told me that he deeply regretted having killed the captain, but that he knew no better at the time. It was strange, that on the very island, the people of which had committed such a inguinary outrage as that I have mention ed, the missionaries had met with the most

Some time after the brig was cut off, a French man-of-war arrived at the islands and landing at Mbiwa, burnt the town, but the natives had fied to the main land, and the sim, burning of the thatched ho was all the satisfaction that was obtained. After the ship of war had left, the natives town better built than before. France was a near relative of Thakom- gotiations.

bau, and at the request of Captain Wallis, for biche-le-mer.

Weighing anchor from Mbiwa, we arrived, towards evening, at Libouka, on the residence of the foreigners. There were about thirty of them, all sailors, who had mostly run away from ships, or somehow floated to these shores. The principal man among them, and the one that had most influence with the chiefs-and in fact was a very respectable and steady manwas David Whippy, who, thirty years before, had left a Nantucket whaler, and making friends with the chief of Libouka, had settled there. He had a number of wives, as a matter of course, and a considerable progeny. The rest of the foreigners were a harum-scarum, rum-drinking set. and drinking awa when they could not get rum. As soon as we dropped anchor, the white men swarmed on board, with tortoise shell and various articles of trade. These they bartered with the captain for-first and foremost-rum, pipes, cloth, powder and shot, pig-lead, axes, knives, red ochre, scis-

ka, and in one day's sailing arrived off a small island near the coast of Vanua Levu. called Tavea, where we established our first biche-le-mer house. This was a long, roughly-thatched house, on one side of which a trench was dug the entire length, for the purpose of building a fire to cure the fish. Over the trench were two shelves constructed of reeds laid upon cocoanut logs. One was four or five feet above the other, and, spread over them, the fish underwent the process of drying, a constant fire being kept up in the trench, night and day, while the doors were kept closed. But first, the fish were boiled in large iron pots, resembling sugar pots in shape, and then the entrails removed by running a stick through them, after which, they were taken in baskets to the biche-le-mer house and spread on the "batters," as the shelves were called. It generally required three days to perfect the drying and smoking process, at which time the fish were ready to be bagged and taken on board.

The fishing was done entirely by the natives, at low tide, when the water on the reefs was about two feet deep, and one could wade for miles in every direction. The canoes frequently returned laden to the gunwale with the queer-looking singsabounding most at the full of the moonand then ensued a lively scene of traffic. The natives, in their way, were keen on a trade, and would sometimes stand and haggle about the price of the basket or barrel full of fish, before they would accept the cloth or other article offered by the trading master. This person, with his chest of trade, was seated on an elevated platform, out of reach-for these people. like most of the Pacific Islanders, will pilfer when they can. The principal chief very naturally monopolized the principal share of the business, the object of his aspirations being muskets and ammunition, as well as whale's teeth. The latter were highly prized, being used for presents to pass from one chief to another at the conclusion of a war, in token of friendship And when one chief desired the co-operation of another in a war against some third tribe, a special messenger was sent, bear ing a tooth-the larger the better-which was offered to the chief whose alliance was wished, with great deremony and speechmaking. If it was accepted, awa was drunk and the treaty was as fully and completely a bone side binding one as though reams of foolsonp and quarts of massa, am de Lord lost ?" To which Sam though reams of foolsonp and quarts of

ink had been used up in protocols and ne

\$\$6.00 PER YEAR

The usual price paid for a musket-the he accompanied us to the Vanna Levn commonest kind, worth two dollars and a coast-his influence being great all over half in the United States-was ten casks the group, and a few words from him would of fish. The casks used by us as measinduce the people to engage in the fishing ures, were of the capacity of five or six barrels. There was one of these at each station, besides barrels and tubs for the smaller traders. The chief who had barisland of Ovalau—the principal place of gained for a musket, would, with his followers, generally produce a cask full each day. so that at the end of the tenth day, he got his musket. The fish, when thrown into the cask for measurement, by voiding the salt water with which they are filled, decrease very much in size, and it was amusing to notice the eager haste with which the people would fill a cask, and on the instant that it was full, pour it into the large tank-an excavation in the ground in front of the pots, and lined with cocoanut logs-for fear they would be called to put in more on account of shrinkage. Sometimes an ungonia lewa-a young woman-would come with her basket, neatly braided of cocoanut leaves, and hesitatingly ask to sell her fish for a pair of scissors, a looking-glass, or a paper of red paint. But with the men-the common people-axes, hatchets, iron hoops, knives, and cloth maros, were the favorite articles of trade.

(To be continued.)

foremost—rum, pipes, cloth, powder and shot, pig-lead, anxe, kuives, red ocline, scissors, small looking-glasses, etc. Some of them inbibled considerably while on board. One fellow, who had precured a box of Hunt's axes, was standing in the bow of a boat, while another passed the box to hun over the vessel's side. The combined weight of the box and the New England rum, was too much for him, and upset his equipoise. Overboard he went, still bolding on to the box, but shortly afterwards reuppeared, munus the box, of course, but still bolding between his teeth his pipe, and serambled into the boat, somewhat sobred by his voluntary bath. The handlead was immediately thrown over, with a buoy to mark the spot where the axes went over. The water was twenty-two fathoms—132 feet—in depth, and the Fijtimen, though good divers, could not reach bottom. A native of the Caroline Islands, who had somehow drifted to Libouka, was sent for, and after two attempts, succeeded in the third, and fattering a rope around the box, it was recovered. Before diving, the man stipulated for his compensation, which was to be as much rum as keoused, which was to be as much rum as the could drivink! After returning on board, the capting gave him a bottle of the coveted ardent, when he immediately sat down on deck, and in about half an hour had finished the whole and failen over dead drunk. Procuring a foreigner at Libouka for a pillot—one familiar with the many reefs and sand-bara which also lound among the islands, which was to be as much are a Libouka for a pillot—one familiar with the many reefs and sand-bara which also und and the leaves and trading masters, we sailed from Libouka for a pillot—one familiar with the many reefs and sand-bara which also and an amadi island near the coast of Vanna Leva and the work of the correct of \$25.00 to \$25. by the electric current. We read of a n chant of Wakefield, who had placed le corner of his room a box of knives and for chart of Wakefield, who had placed in a corner of his room a box of knives and forks, and iron tools, destined to be sent to the Colonies. In came the lightning, struck open the box, spread all the articles on the floor, and it was found when they were picked up, that every one had acquired new properties—they had all been affected by the subtle touch of the current. Some remained intact, others were melted, but they had all been rendered more or less magnetic, so that there was not a single nail in the box that might not have served the purpose of a mariner's compass. Such anecdotes excite the sense of the marvelous, and in popular science they become windows through which the young inquirer is able to look abroad into the astonishing fields of nature. A great deal of scientific material has of course been reduced to such a matter of routine that, although there is not much scientific education, in any high sense of the word, some of the outer facts are known, and people may be prevented from making very grave mistakes.—Congregational Review.

RATHER OBLIVIOUS.-At a revival excite

RATHER OBLIVIOUS.—At a revival excitement in Connecticut, a respectable old lady was struck with conviction and became a convert, and was proposed for membership of the church. There was a meeting held for the examination of candidates, of whom there were several in attendance. "Well, my dear sister Rogers," said the venerable examiner, addressing our venerable friend, "please relate your experience."

The old lady, on being thus addressed, lifted up her voice. "Well," said she, "I don't know what to say, as I told my husband, Mr. Rogers, before I came here, but I believe I have experienced a change, as I told Mr. Rogers, my husband, after I came home from meeting, when I became convinced that I was the most sinful creature in the world, as I told my husband, that I was going to lead a different life, was going to trim my lamp and bave it burning agis the bridegroom came. Then Mr. Rogers, my husband, that I was goind, said he didn't sole what I wanted of another, but he didn't make no objection. Then I told Mr. Rogers, my husband, that I would join the church, and prepare myself for the place where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quemehed, and my husband, Mr. Rogers, told me I'd better."

come of the innumerable bones, and teeth, and scales of fishes that, for all the year gone by, bave died in the broad Atlantic gone by, have died in the broad Atla Where are the remains of the many that have been swallowed up in its we Where are the gravel heaps left behi the icebergs that have been melted in fed down from the Polar Sens? Whire, the substances drifted across by the Stream, and other currents that travers occan? Nothing—not one colliary is tion of all these; but in their place a timpainable, tensilous mad, everywhere

Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE

AND FANCY PRINTIL VITE NEATNESS AND DISPAR

TRIAL TRIP OF THE PIRST LOCONOTIVE Major Horatio Allen, the engineer of New York and Eric Reilroad, gives the lowing account of the first trip made to locomotive on this continent:

When was it? And who awakened energies and directed its movement? It in the year 1828, on the banks of the Lawaxen, Penn'a, at the commencement of railroads connecting the canal of the II ware and Hudson Canal Company with the coal mines—and he who addresses you railroads connecting the canal of the Dware and Hudson Canal Company with the
coal mines—and he who addresses you a
the only person on that locomotive. 2
circumstances which led to my being al
on the road were these: The read
been built in the Sommer, and the struct
was of hemlock timber, and rails of large
mensions notched in caps placed far ap
The timber had been cracked and war
from exposure to the sun. After about
foet straight line, the road crossed Lae
waxen crack on the treatle-works about
feet high, with a curve of 355 to 450
radius. The impression was very gen
that the from monster would either br
down the road or it would leave the trace
the curve and plungs into the crack.
My reply to such apprehensions was it
was too late to consider the probabl
of such occurrences; there was no of
course than to have a trial made of
strange animal which had been brought
at a bie expense; but that it was not no

valve and returned without accidenthus made the first railred trip by its on the Western Hemisphere.

NEW SAFRTY LAMP.—According to the invention of Mr. W. Key, of Bristol, the lam is constructed of a metal case, with an orific three inches in diameter, through which it light issues. The glass which fills this original preserved from injury by several crossing of strong wire. The sir is admitted through an aperture in the bottom, and the hot agoes out through another at the top of viamp. Both these apertures are covern with gauze wire, protected in such a way to put a stop to the dangerous practice miners lighting their pipes through it gauze, which is often done with the lamp now in use. The lamp, made of comme sheet-iron, would weigh about two pound and its price would not be greater than the of the Davy lamp, while it gives at least which is price would not be greater than the of the Davy lamp, while it gives at least which is brought into contact with for 12 hours' burning. One difficulty will mining lanterns has been the breaking of the glass when it is brought into contact with the flame, but with Mr. Key's lamp the light goes out immediately the lantern is held is such a position as to bring the top of thame under the glass. Held in any other peculiarity of Mr. Key's levention is other peculiarity of Mr. Key's levention in